## TO OUST THE CITY CORONERS.

SENATOR ELSBERG'S BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Four Brooklyn Democratic Senators Vote for It, the Result of an Alleged Agreement Providing for the Defeat of the Brooklyn Police Magistrates Bill.

ALBANT, March 18.-Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg to-day showed that he could s his bill abolishing the office of Cor. oner in New York city and substituting medical examiners without the full Republican Senate vote. He did this by the aid of the votes of the four Brooklyn Democratic waters, McCarren, Cullen, Burton and Tabe, and thereby hangs a tale. Sena-White and Stevens were absent and Senato . Marshall voted with the Tammany 5 waters against the bill, leaving but twent V-five Republicans to be counted upon, while 26 votes were needed to pass the bill. As & result of receiving the votes of the Brood Vyn Democratic Senators, Senator Elsber v. and possibly Senators Brackett and L on R. Brown, will vote against the Broo. Uyn Police Magistrates

The passage of the bill developed more than one surprise. The first was that with but twenty-six l'epublican Senators present Senator Elsbei'g dared to press the bill for passage. It was known that Senator Marshall would vote against the bill, and the suspicion became general at once that Senator Elsberg had enlisted Democratic support to pass the measure. The second surprise was Setuator Foley's personal attack upon Senator Elsberg. He charged the latter with having personal reasons for wanting to pass the bill, and also declared he had affidavits which purported to show that Sen.wor Elsberg was actuated in the course he was taking because he could not get certain patronage

from the Coroners "I will not read these affidavits," said Senator Foley, "but if any member of the Senate wants to know their contents I will make them the property of the Senate. They will show that Senator Elsberg has had close relations with the Coroner's office and desires a still closer one. Every one knows the Republican organization of New York county is opposed to the passage of this bill, and yet we find Senator Elsberg, who has read himself out of his party, holding up the Republican Senaters and compelling them to vote for this bill under the pain of his not voting for the tax revenue legislation. We have lis-tened to many political essays from Senater Elsberg regarding the high moral principles which should actuate one in the discharge of public duties, and I charge there are more polities in this bill than in any other one that has been before us this

No one asked to see the affidavits and

No one asked to see the affidavits and consequently their contents were not made public, as Senator Foley refused to permit the reporters to see them. Senator Elsberg vehemently denied the charges made by Senator Foley. He said:

"I think Senatorial courtesy required Senator Foley to first speak privately to me about the insinuations he has made to-day. I want to resent his remarks and stamp his insinuations as unqualifiedly false. I have favored abolishing the Coroners in New York city for the past three years. My attitude upon the question is not a new one. I know 98 per cent. of the Republicans of New York city are for this bill. In favoring the measure I am actu-

not a new one. I know 98 per cent. of the Bepublicans of New York city are for this biil. In favoring the measure I am actuated by nothing but a desire to accomplish a public good. I don't believe, as between Senator Foley and myself, I need to defend my actions on the floor of this Senate."

When the vote was taken and the Brooklyn Democratic Senators voted for the bill, there was consternation among the Tammany men. "Little Tim" Sullivan was in the Senate chamber at the time and he looked more than surprised. Instantly the Tammany men and "Little Tim" crowded around the Brooklyn Senators. Threats were made that possibly as a result of their action enough Tammany votes could be found to pass the many votes could be found to pass the Police Magistrates bill. Before the day was over, however, the threats were withdrawn and harmony on the surface pre-vailed among the members of the minority. Contrary to his expectations, the Senate Cities Committee did not report favorably Cities Committee did not report favorably to the Senate, as Senator Elsherg was so confident it would, Assemblyman Finch's bill increasing the New York city police force by the addition of 2,000 men. The committee meets every Wednesday morning for executive business and the Police bill cannot come up again in committee until next Wednesday morning. If it is amended, as is the expectation, to provide for a three-platoon system, it cannot be passed before March 20 and will then have to go to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. Police Commissioner Greene has been asked to appear before the Senate Cities Committee.

concurrence in the amendments. Police Commissioner Greene has been asked to appear before the Senate Cities Committee next Tuceday afternoon to discuss the three-platoon proposition.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and ex-Gov. Frank S. Biack are engaged in fighting Mr. Anthony N. Brady and have carried their personal fight against him to the Legislature. Today they were pressing legislation, which, while general in its character, is aimed particularly at the street railroad interests controlled by Mr. Brady in Albany and Black have been untiring in their efforts to have the Legislature pass a bill compelling all street railroads outside of Manhattan and Brooklyn borougha to vestibule their cars during the winter months. Two weeks ago the Senate passed Senator Barnes's bill, which compels the full vestibuling of all street cars running one mile outside the limits of a city or an incorporated village, and in cities and villages the platforms shall be three-quarters enclosed. The bill is now in the Assembly Railroads Committee, and to-day Gov Odell sent for Assemblyman Bedell, chairman of that committee. Last Monday Messre Barnes and Black had a conference with Gov. Odell concerning the hill and tried to get his support for it. To-day the with Gov. Odell concerning the hill and tried to get his support for it. To-day the invernor told Mr. Bedell he favored a vestibule bill and told him to have his comvestituie till and told him to have his committee report a till which will be satisfactory as he did not want the nostormen to frenze while operating their care. Mr Bedell said there are some points about the flarence till which are not satisfactory, but he thought the hemate and Assembly Rahmands Cammuttees could straighten not the matter and a vestificate bill profundly will pass the Legislature.

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Senator Bailey and Assemblyman Doughty and the representatives of the Automobile Club of America whereby an amended automobile bill has been drawn that is satisfactory to both interests. The provision that an automobilist who is three times convicted of violating the speed law shall be imprisoned has been stricken out, as has also the provision requiring chauffeurs to be licensed. The Assembly Internal Affairs Committee has favorably reported the substitute bill.

Assemblyman Hornidge's bill providing for the erection of a building in New York city for a public bath, gymnasium and lecture hall has been reported favorably.

SENATE BARS OUT LOBBYISTS. Only Those Who Have the Legal Right Can Have Access to the Floor.

ALBANY, March 18 .- Lobbyists are to be kept off the floor of the Senate hereatter and it will be a difficult matter to er en get inside of the chamber by those who have no legal business there. Visitors will be confined to the galleries.

To -day, for the first time within the recol. ection of the oldest Senators, the Senate went into executive session under Rule 39, every one being excluded from the chamber, with the exception of the clerk of the Sen ate, the journal clerk and messenger. Ex en the doors of the corridor leading to the chamber were closed and no one was permitted to get near the chamber.

This action was a surprise to the majority of peopl , and when it was announced that the Comen ittee on Rules was instructed to prepare a rule to keep people off the floor, even behind the railing separating floor, even behind the railing separating the Senators' a ats from the rest of the chamber, there was much surprise. Some of the politiciana were of the opinion that Senator Raines took this action to-day in view of the first that the Empire State Express, which came here from New York this morning, was filled with brewers and liquor dealers, and the report was wildly and publicly circulated that they came here with large ame units of money to pre-

and publicly circulated that they came here with large ame unts of money to prevent the passage of the bill increasing the excise tax 50 per cent.

Until now the public has had free access to the Senate char, ber. No one who wanted to get in was debarred. Under the rules the only persons having the privilege of the floor are members, clerks, messengers, pages and the official reporters designated by the clerk of the Senate. But this rule has been ignored and the attorneys, who were either pressing bills or working against the passage of measures, have circulated at will among the members. It has been a common sight every day to see the passageway behind the brass railing dividing the enclosure occupied by the Senators crowded to the walls with men and women.

CHILD LABOR BILLS AGREED TO. The Hill Bill Amended as Suggested by Justice Julius M. Mayer.

ALBANY, March 18 .- Justice Julius M. Mayer, representing the New York city Court of Special Sessions Justices, has won victory over the University Settlement workers and the Child Labor Committee before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Hill Child Labor bill bas been amended as he suggested, and as so amended will be reported favorably to-morrow. The bill now only applies to newsboys, as pedlers and bootblacks are now covered by existing law. No girl under 16 years of age, and no boy under 10 years of age, shall sell newspapers, and they shall not be permitted on the streets in that occupation after 10 o'clock. The original bill drove them off

the street at 9 P. M. Boys between 10 and 14 years must obtain a license from the school authorities. which is to be good for one year. The application for a badge must be made by the plication for a badge must be made by the parent, guardian, custodian or next friend, being an adult. The badge is to be conspicuously worn. The Judges are to exercise their own discretion for violations of the proposed statute. The provisions giving the school authorities power to revoke licenses and that the power of arrest should be specially conferred upon the school authorities are not included in the bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee also decided to report favorably the two other labor bills of Senator Hill, one making

labor bills of Sepator Hill, one making more stringent the restrictions on the em-ployment of children and women in mer-cantile and other establishments. This last bill was amended to provide for a sixty-

Senator Armstrong's proposed Constitu-tional amendment in favor of a \$60,000,000 good roads bonding plan; Senator Arm-strong's bill licensing nurses, amended as agreed upon last week, and Senator Town-send's bill providing for fireproof fire escapes in hotels.

INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE. Incorporated to Protect Independent Workmen, Oppose Strikes, &c.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Independent Labor League of America was incorporated to-day in the office of the Secretary of State The incorporators are Eugene A. Kies, Albert Pinker, Emmet Hildebrant, Fred P. Jay, Alois Schirnberger, Carl Koenigsmann and Charles B. Swain, all of Elmira. The objects of the league are:

The objects of the league are:

First—To protect independent workmen in their independence.

Second—To oppose strikes, lockouts, boy-cotts and blacklists.

Third—To obtain high wases, short hours and good conditions, by so intelligent application of our energies. b) earn at cooperation with our employees: so legitimate business methods.

Fourth—To furnish favorable condition for testining apprenties.

aining apprentices. Fifth To provide trade education for our Sixth To compel labor unious to observe e laws. Seventh To compel officers of the Govern-

ment to enforce laws

Fighth To protect members against unjust employers by due process of law

Ninth To provide an employment bureau
for our members. Tenth To furnish sick and accident ten-

"This league movement," says one of its promoters, "distinctly proposes to take the leadership of latter in this and other countries out of the hands of the radical socialistic minority, which in the history of the labor novement has always tended of the latter therefore the always tended to some families upristing and to place it in the hands of the intelligent rober minded workmen, who believe that all classes are dependent on industrial success and continued prosperity for a good living. The great hady of workmen of this fountry want an organization of this kind, and over to per cent of the members of the unions are heartily in sympathy with it. It would not be imappropriate for this new inter-organization to be given representation in the Kational Civic Federation.

MONROP'S WATER METER BULL A Joher Miscovered in & to Assemblyman

Steading and Mehrung ALBANY, March at A joher has been decovered in Commissioner Montage & Mater Mesor tall, which furnishes the Assembly Fixer Committee as additional reason for not reporting it. Meaner Isoning and Mckenen. Democratic members of the Claim Committee, have pointed out that is

is a solvene to provide come that a series and that a particular to provide come that each are discovery to other to exist the particular of the city. Michaelma princip and that some the top of the city would be appear to take now and the top to the copies to farther craticions is that the top to the top of the participant to farther craticions is that it discovered that authority for authority the participants what he delegated to the limits of discovere what he delegated to the limits of discovered and authority, and then reconguestized

Atmany March 16. The Assessibly Catalia Committee to day roted to report favorably Assemblymen Bustwick's bill appropriating \$101,400,00 for a one thousand sea harm

## **VOTE ON CUBAN TREATY TO-DAY**

AN AGREEMENT REACHED TO HAVE IT TAKEN AT 3 P. M.

enator Newlands Offers an Amendment Inviting Cuba to Come Into the Union -- Amendment, Which Has Strong Support, Reduces Duty on Flour.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- An agreement was reached by unanimous consent in the Senate this evening to begin voting on the Cuban Reciprocity treaty and all pending ameralments at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Senate was in executive session from 1:15 until 7 o'clock, and most of the time was spent in discussing the treaty and in reaching the agreement fixeng an hour for the vote. Much difficulty was encountered in making this arrangement, Mr. Carmack entering strong objections against it and asking that the treaty be allowed to go over until next December, in order to give Senators a chance to investigate it. He thought that ratification at this time would not hasten matters in the least.

Mr. McEnery of Louisiana was the first speaker. He consumed over an hour in a bitter attack upon the treaty, which he declared was solely in the interest of the Sugar Trust and a suicidal policy for the United States to pursue if it hopes to build up the home production of sugar.

Mr. Teller of Colorado entered his protest against the treaty in behalf of the beet sugar industry, which was threatened with ruin, in his opinion, by the Cuban convention. He did not see any virtue in the Lodge amendment, which provides convention. He did not see any virtue in the Lodge amendment, which provides that the duty on sugar imported from foreign countries other than Cuba should not be reduced during the life of the treaty. There was nothing binding in this provision, he declared; any Congress could revise the sugar schedules at any time, making the treaty provision void.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada made his maiden speech in the Serate on the treaty. He spoke against it in a general way, asserting that the removal of the bounty on European sugar had raised the price one cent a pound.

spoke against it in a general way, asserting that the removal of the bounty on European sugar had raised the price one cent a pound, amounting to \$16,200,000 on the Cuban crop. The Cuban planters were far better off now, he said, than they would have been if the House bill had passed last year and the bounty had not been removed. Mr. Newlands also pointed out that the treaty did not expire at the end of five years, as commonly supposed, but would continue until one country or the other gave notice of its termination. This sotice on the part on the part of the Units of States would have to be by joint resolution of Congress, which might be found difficult to obtain.

Mr. Newlands then offered an amendment inviting Cuba to comp into the Union as a State. He is an ardeat annexationist, and ended his speech by advocating the as a State. He is an ardest annexationist, and ended his speech by advocating the incorporation of the island into the American Union. "We have just eaid 'Good morning' to Colombia," remarked Mr. Newlands. and we ought now to say 'Good evening' to

Mr. Spooner made a reply to Mr. New-Mr. Spooner made a reply to Mr. New-lands's annexation talk. He attacked it on a number of grounds and argued in favor of the ratification of the treaty as it stood. An amendment offered by Mr. Burton of Kansas caused considerable debate. This proposed to increase the reduction in the duty on American flour, corn and cornthe duty on American hour, corn and corn-meal going into Cuba from 20 per cent., as fixed by the treaty, to 40 per cent. Mr. Nelson strongly favored the amendment and half a dozen other Senators indicated that they favored it. There were some indications manifested that the amend-ment might be accepted, although objec-tion managed to it by the committee memion was made to it by the committee mem-bers. Some of the Senators from big wheat States went so far as to declare that they would vote against the treaty if the Burton

amendment were not included.

After a number of brief speeches in favor of the treaty, the request was made by Mr. Cullom and others that made by Mr. Culion and determine that unanimous consent be given for a vote. It was hoped that a vote might be reached to-night, but Mr. Carmack's opposition prevented that, and as a compromise it was agreed that the vote should be taken to-morrow afternoon. The Republican Senators, while anytous to get was agreed that the vote should be taken to-morrow afternoon. The Re-publican Senators, while anxious to get away, were rather pleased to obtain con-sent from the Democrats for an hour for a vote, half expecting that opposition would develop and that the quorum event-

would develop and that the quorum event-ually would disappear.

The Bacon amendment requiring the approval of Congress to make the treaty effective was discussed in passing. There is no question that it will be attached to the treaty. This, in practical effect, leaves it a mere matter of detail whether the Senate ratifies the treaty now or next December. The Senate, however, will ratify the treaty to-morrow unless the unforeseen occurs, and will thereupon adjourn sine die.

Counters Cassini Out Shopping

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Countess Cassini and her pretty young friend, Mme. Pavlow, who was married at the Russian Embassy a few weeks ago, were downtown this evening just before the stores in the shopping district closed, arrayed as for fashionable afternoon calls. They wore trailing white cloth gowns, with large white picture hats, carried fluffy white lace muffs and were in the most exquisite costume for a fashionable residence district. The Countries of the contribution of t tess, with her friend and with their toy terriers attached to silver chains, creeted quite a sensation among the shoppers.

Engagement Apponneed.

WASHINGTON, March 18 - Mr. F E. Rittman. Auditor of the War Department, and Mrs. Rittman, announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Dr. Cavaliere Nicolo Cerri, Italian Consul at Cleveland, Ohio The wedding will occur in April.

Army and Navy Orders. Washington March 16.—These army orders free laund to day First Licut Walter B. Elliott, from Twenty thrid infantry to beventh Infantry, Company C. Transfers in Artillery Corps. Capt. Gordon G. Isiner, from 17th Coast to Josh Coast. Capt. Leo T. Insier, from the Free Infantry in the 11th Coast. In Insier, from the Fight Leonard December Coast. Capt. Leonard Joseph Leonard Licut Cyrus B. Street, recently appointed to assigned to District History and will juin that Ingliness upon the artivol at San Pransfero on Festile in the Philippines. Second Licut Cyrus B. Street, recently appointed to assigned to District History and will juin that Ingliness upon the artivol at San Pransfero on Festile in the Philippines. Second Licuts Insier P. Chaig. Frederick E. Cigfons, John M. Shaots and Flasman J. Sherman, to Fort Monroe for re-amination for premounted. renders in First Country Capt Jacob E. stbraite, from Troop I, to Troop B Capt William facul Henry H Adams, Piffs Intentry, seport Leave of absence granted tags Stepher Smarts.

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Lauther Mespite Ashed for Widter Suilings Arnany, March 18. An application was made to flor tidell to day for a further stay for "Wintey" thelitype, minder sentences of a facility of Carolina Princes for the matrices of a basis watcherson of Carolina Carolina The application was made to order that an appear angle to faire to the Court of Appear that the decrease of financial for a new tight to the grantile of the by decrease for a new tight to the grantile of the by decrease the princes of the pri

Mills Signed by dies. Baet. ALREST, March M.-Cov. Odell has eigned those bills

PLIMLEY'S NAME WITHDRAWN. Hamilton Fish Nominated and Confirmed

for Assistant Treasurer at New York. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The President this afternoon withdrew the nomination of William Plimley for the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and sent in its place the name of Hamilton Fish of Garetsons. The withdrawal of Mr. Plimley's name was brought about by the investigation of the charges recently filed in the Treasury Department

alleging that Mr. Plimley was unfit to hold the office Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to which the Plimley nomination was referred, and from which, upon the informal consent of three or four members of the committee, at the instance of Senator Platt, it was reported to the Senate and confirmed last week, went to the Treasury Department this morning to examine the charges supposed to be on file there against Mr. Plimley, Mr. Aldrich found that the President had called for all the papers in the case earlier in the morning and that they had been sent to the White House.

Accordingly, he went to see the President and with him had a long talk about the nomination and the charges. He and the President were convinced that a case had been made out against Mr. Plimley at least strong enough to cause grave doubts of Mr. Plimley's fitness for so important an office.

Early in the afternoon Senator Platt of New York called on the President and was told that, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion. the withdrawal of Plimley's name advisable. The President asked Mr. Platt what name he would suggest in place of Mr. Plimley's, and the Senator promptly pro-posed that of Hamilton Fish. When Senator Platt returned to the Capitol he found Mr. Plimley in his committee room and after a brief conversation Mr. Plimley wrote the following letter:

wrote the following letter:

The President, Wackington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I shall be glad to have you accept this letter as a withdrawal of my name from your consideration in connection with the appointment as an A-istant Treasurer of the United States at New York.

In conveying this withdrawal I am actuated rather by a wish not to embarrase your Administration, even in the elightest degree, than by any doubt or fear as to the ultimate outcome of such efforts as I might choose to make in refutation of the instinuctions that have been made affecting on my character, business ability and integrity. I realize that a contest such as would be involved would necessarily abound in acrimony and cold in the disagreeable alike to your administration and to myself. My desire to occupy this office at this period of my life is not so intense as to induce me to proceed it at the expense of the peace of mind of my family and myself, or the welfare of the national Administration.

With expressions of my highest appreciation of your courteous consideration, I am, my dear sir gratefully yours. tion of your courteous consideration, I am my dear sir, gratefully yours.

Before this letter was written, however, Before this letter was written, however, the statement had been given out officially at the White House that the Plimley nomination had been withdrawn. The announcement of Mr. Fish's nomination for the Assistant Treasurership came a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when the name was sent to the Senate. Later in the afternoon Mr. Fish's nomination was confirmed.

While Mr. Plimley was in Senator Platt's committee room this afternoon George Sawter, who was recently nominated for

committee room this afternoon George Sawter, who was recently nominated for one of the Assistant Appraiserships at New York, came in. Charges were filed two or three days ago against Mr. Sawter, alleging that he is unfitted for office and citing alleged instances of incapacity in the Con-sular service. Senator Platt told Mr. Sawter that he must make his peace with Senator Platt of Connecticut, and that he could do nothing for him.

The Connecticut Senator has declared that

The Connecticut Senator has declared that Mr. Sawter is not a fit man for the office of Assistant Appraiser and that he will oppose his confirmation. Mr. Sawter used to live in Connecticut. He was nominated on the recommendation of Collector Stranahan and Appraiser Whitehead, after consultation with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw.

The Senate will probably pass over the nomination of Sawter, adjourning to-morrow without action unless the investigation of charges now being made by the Treasury Department shall be concluded immediately. Whether Sawter will be again named for the Assistant Appraisership through a recess appointment will depend on the result of the investigation. result of the investigation.

Hamilton Fish is nearly 55 years old. His home is at Garriscus-or-the-Hucken, but he practises law in this city. He represented the Putnam county district for eleven consecutive terms in the Assembly, and in 1895 was elected Speaker. He is a son of the Hamilton Fish who was Secretary of State under President Grant, and is a brother of Stuyverant Fish and of Nicholas Fish, the lanker, who was killed last summer. He was Aqueduct Commissioner here from 1886 to 1888. In 1890 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor which Frank S. Black got. He was quoted two years age as eaving that he was out of politics for all time.

COL. HUMPHREY NAMED.

The President Nominates Him to Be Quar-

termaster-General of the Army. WASHINGTON, March 18.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Charles F. Humphrey to be Quartermaster-General of the Army by detail for four years, to succeed Gen. Ludington, who retires from active service on April 11. Col. Humphrey is now in Manila, under orders to return to the United States upon the arrival there of Col. Atwood. Col. Humphrey has had an active career in the military service since he entered the army as a private in 1863. In 1866 he received a commission in the Regular service as a Lieutenant in the Fifth Artiflery. He was Chief Quartermaster of the expedition under Gen. Shafter to Cuba citizing the under Gen. Shafter to Cuba during the war with Spain, and also served as Chief Quartermaster of the relief expection to Pekin and more recently as Chief Quartermaster of the military forces in the Philippines. He received a medal of behar for distinguished gallantity during the campaign against the Indians at Cherwarer, Idalo, in 1871, and was reconstructed for detail as Quartermaster-General by correguished in the past ten years.

in the past ten years.

Amos M. Krappi and George Robinson to be Assistant Approper of Merchandles at New York, Hugo Mosaca of Manuari to be Consul at Places, Cormony, and Thomas Willing Peters of the District of Columbia to be Consulationaria at Mt. Gall. All were sufmanuently confirmed, together with a long list of promotions in the many.

These other nominations were made.

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Masements of Speak Security WARRINGTON March 18 The months Arisations has arrived at Key West institution Orogon and the gustion! Heiero at Mong Kong, and the gunbout Mist, the Adder and Municipal and the estimations The Pacific equadron, consisting of the arround erginer hew York eliegology of arranged erginer here tork thegelsip of their Admiral Cinemi, the crumers hearted and Martietend, sent the gambenst histoger, incontinue her from Acaptaine for Le Pax and Magdinetic liny flowers tuitlorens the gambenst Diogenesies from Interest the gambenst the practice ship flowers and the tag interests from heartest for American, the entiry Letanton from heartest for American, the entiry Letanton from heartest for Partie Carter, Honduras, to join the Cartiffens against on, and the entiry here from the for Partie Carter, Honduras, to join the Cartiffens against on, and the entire heart from heartest for Malte.



WIGS & TOUPEES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Perfect fitting and non-detectable.
Private fitting Parlors always available. Ladies' Pompadour Wigs.

HAIR GOODS. 54 W. 14th St. (near 6th Av.), N. Y.

BANKING HOUSES TRY TO INDUCE CASTRO TO ACCEPT LOANS.

Believe That Castro Favors the Plan.

ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. measures by Germany, reached here yesterday. I. M. Seligman of the well-known New York banking house is here also, and it is understood that he and Dr. Salomonsohr have made arrangements to see President Roosevelt for the purpose of securing his views on a proposal that the Seligmans

Last December Mr. Seligman approached the President with a proposition that the United States guarantee the payment of a loan which the Seligmans contemplated advancing to Venezuela, but Mr. Roosevelt declined to give any such guarantee. It is now reported that the Seligmans are willing to furnish Venezuela with money. accepting a lien on the customs receipts of the country to insure its payment

dent Castro use the money obtained to pay the claims of the European allies and the eight neutral nations, there would be no necessity for an adjudication by The Hague tribunal of the question invoived

The United States Government is heartily in favor of having The Hague court decide this question, not only because it will strengthen the American contention that international disputes not involving national honor should be adjusted by arbitration, but on account of the belief that The Hague arbitrators will repudiate the idea that nations resorting to force to collect claims from a weaker nation are entitled to preference in payment over nations which endeaver to make collections through the ordinary channels of diplomacy. For these reasons it is to be supposed that the plan now said to be on foot to overturn the agreements made by Mr. Bowen by enabling Venezuela to pay her national

effected in Caracas for the liquidation of effected in Caracas for the liquidation of one of Denmark's claims, that of Thomas Gibbs, was received vesterday by Con-stantine Brun, the Danish Minister in Wash-ington, from the Foreign Office in Copen-hagen. In informing Mr. Bowen of this news to-day, Minister Brun said that there would be no occusion at present for perwould be no occasion at present for nego-tiating the protocol for a settlement of Danish claims, thus indicating that his gov-ernment expected to conclude a settlement. at Caracas, instead of in Washington. Several telegrams advising President Castro not to sign any protocols have been sent by Mr. Bowen, but apparently the advice by Mr. Bowen, but apparently the advice was unheaded. It is feared here that through this changed attitude on Castro's part, all the work accomplished by Mr. Bowen will verturned, and the foundation laid for resh complications with European Powers. The only Governments having claims ainst Venezuela with which Mr. Bowen has not signed protocols of settlement are Spain and Denmark. According to reports Spain and Denmark. According to reports current in diplomatic and Administration circles, Germany has been influencing Denmark to seek a cash settlement from Castro, thus affording opportunity for the contention on the part of other creditor nations that they, too, are entitled to cash. Spain's delay in making an agreement with Mr. Bowen has been attributed to Austrian influence, but this has been denied by Sefior Ojeda, the Spanish Minister here. From all indications the Venezulan situation has again become decidedly mixed. tion has again become decidedly mixed, just on the eve of apparently certain adjust-

caused by a yielding on the part of President Castro to the importunities of some of the nations concerned to have him deal directly with their representatives in Caracas in the hope of making new arrangements to supersede those made by Mr flower Veneruela is badly in need of motary, and the opportunity of securing ready means from floateners with which to one of characters with which to all claims in each and enough add-al to run the Government until con-me improve is naturally very addring. Mr. Bowen's sixty days' leave of absence on faracas will expire to morrow. Under a authority of a special act of fangros-used for the learnedt, an indefinite exten-in without lose of pay has been granted. appreciative he becomes.

SO VENEZUELA MAY PAY CASH

Representative of a Berlin Bank and of the Seligmans in Washington to Get the President's Views-Reason to

WASHINGTON, March 18.-Evidence accu-

mulates that efforts are being made to

effect a new settlement of Venezuela's difficulties with European nations through direct negotiations with President Castro. The main object appears to be the floating of a loan sufficient to enable Castro to pay cash, thus superseding the arrangements made by Herbert W. Bowen, the Venezuelan peace envoy in Washington for the gradual liquidation of Venezuela's indebtedness through monthly installments taken out of the custom; revenues of the Dr. Salomonsohn, a representative of the Berlin Bank of Discount, Venezuela's heaviest creditor, whose claim was mainly responsible for the adoption of coercive

furnish Venezuela with sufficient money to pay all her creditors.

Should this pian be carried out and Presi-

in the contention raised by England, Germany and Italy that they are entitled to payment before the claims of the so-called peace creditors are liquidated.

The United States Government is heartily

enabling Venezuela to pay her national obligations in cash instead of in installments extending over a term of years is not popular with the Administration in There is reason to believe that Castro

begun to make arrangements of his n with foreign representatives in Cara-News that an arrangement had been

The new trouble seems to have been

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ROULETTE GREEK TO FARRELL!

NEVER SAW A WHEEL IN THIS CITY TO KNOW IT.

All Devery's Friend Knews About the Gambling Syndicate, and More, Too, He Gets From the Newspapers—Never Interested in a Gambling House Here.

Frank Farrell, who says he doesn't own gambling house in West Thirty-third street and isn't a gambler, is even more nnocent than has been supposed. He swore yesterday afternoon that he never saw a roulette wheel in this city, never made a bet in a poolroom and never had any connection with a poolroom. He made these assertions at an examination in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, as a witness before trial in the suit brought by Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., of West Chester, to recover \$11,000, which he said he had lost in the Commercial Clerks' Club. Barstow declared that Farrell, Walbaum

and Kennedy were the proprietors of the club, and he sued them all to recover the money. Farrell was examined by Lawyer Henry C. Quinby. He said that he was in the "horse business" and explained that he meant that he owned racehorses. Q. Are you accustomed to race your horses and bet on their success? A. Certainly

Iam Q. Don't you consider that gambling.
A. No more than I consider dealing in stocks

Q Well. Kennedy was interested in athletic sports, wasn't be. A He was I've known in rince I have been going to the racetrack. I never asked him has occupation. I have not him all over the country—at Saratoga and Hot Springs, but I've never had any business relations with him.

Q Have you ever seen him bet? A. Don't know as I have. I have seen him at the tracks.

know as I have. I have you known Walbaum?

Q. How long have you known Walbaum?

Q. How long have years. We has been A Fifteen or twenty years.

A Fifteen or twenty years.

C What is his business? A He has been a bookmaker and horse owner. I have never done any business with him except to bet with him at the track. He has bet for me at the track, just as other bookmakers would do. me at the track, just would do.

Q. Have you ever seen him in a poolroom in this city?

Q. No: I always make my bets

Farrell said that he never heard of the Commercial Clerks' Club until he read about it in the newspapers. He said that he knew a Frank Burbridge at the racetrack, but that was all.

track, but that was all.

Q Liver interested in a clubbouse at Saratega? A Nevr.

Q Had you ever any negotiations with Waibaum, Kennedy or Burbridge, any or all of them, for the purpose of purchasing a clubbouse in New York A Nevr in my life.

Q Did you ever join with any of them or converse with them as to buying out Cantalling about 1 except what you gave out to the or year 12 and 2 don't know say thing about 1 except what you gave out to

Q Well did you ever have any connectice O Well did you ever have any connecticate with any gambling house in New York. A No. 87.

O Ever know of what is called in the newspapers the "amblers' sendicate." A Nothing except what the newspapers told me. O What would you cell your relations with Walbaum at the track, then? A Legitimate, and so held by the courts of this state Your questions are about Why, falmont and Whitney and many others her, and their news are never questioned. Sometimes [miline] Walbaum and I swing here together, and he wiehed he had never seen me. We cot one best decay the result of the towns.

terested in a poolroom and had never shared the profits of operating one. "Have you ever been interested in a gambling house in West Thirty-third street?" he was saked

He answered "No," of course. That is the house that he has denied any connec-tion with ever since it was opened last When asked if he had ever been in that when asked it he laid ever been in Canhouse he refused to answer on advice of
his lawyer.

"To you know that there is a door connecting two houses in West Thirty-third
atreet?"

"No," he answered, amiling, "you are
away up in the ely."

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He denied also ever owning any gambling instruments, but said that he had been in Walbaum's office.

"Ever caught in a raid there?"

"No," he answered, and appeared to be

amused.

He also explained that there are two
James Kennedys, one of whom is usually
seen at the racetracks and the other is
connected with the pugilistic crowd. He
also said he knew Devery.

THE RACE QUESTION UP.

Senator Money Says It Was a Monumental Mistake to Enfranchise Negroes. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- In the Senate

this morning Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) discussed the Indianola postoffice affair. He said that he did not care to take up the time of the Senate by making a speech, in view of the desire of the Senate to adjourn, and therefore asked for permission to print his

This request led to a long discussion Messrs. Hoar, Bacon and others expressing their opposition to the proposed innovation of printing remarks that are not actually delivered in the Senate.

Mr. Hoar insisted upon his objection whereupon Mr. Money declared that he would deliver his speech. He referred to the Indianola incident as a mere curtain raiser, the real subject of his remarks be ing the race question.

Mr. Money declared the negro to be utterly incompetent for self-government and said that the white people of the South would not willingly accept the blacks as officeholders. It was a step toward social equality which the white people would

never submit to.

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Money if the aversion of the white people to granting the negroes any service under the Government extended to their service as soldiers.

Mr. Money replied that there was no objection, so far as he knew, against negroes as soldiers. He said the enfranchisement of the negroes was a monumental mistake, and he thought they should be decitizenized so far as officeholding was concerned.

Mr. Foraker said that the speech was the most important delivered during the ses-

most important delivered during the session, in the far-reaching consequences of its conclusions. He suggested the question whether if the negro is decitizenized as to officeholding he should not be dedecitizenized as a voter, with the result that the apportionment of population in the South would be affected as to representa-

Mr. Money replied that he did not believe mr. Money replied that he did not believe in violating the law, but reiterated that giving the negro a vote was a monumental blunder. The people of the South were utterly opposed to having negro office-holders among them, and it was useless

Mr. Money concluded his remarks at 1:15 P. M., and the Senate at once went into executive session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty.



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